FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1841. [NO. 1260.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be charged till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, contemplating a removal to the South West offers for sale at his residence, on the 2nd August next, his VALUABLE

PLANTATION.

Lying on the sides of Poppy Creek, about 14 miles from Fayetteville, containing 500 acres.

Also, a PLANTATION about one mile above the above, near Big Rockfish, and adjoining the land recently owned by William R. Carter, containing 200 acres.

Also, 900 acres of uncultivated LAND, in the immediate neighborhood.

On the said Creek are one or two good Mill Seats, and all the above land is well timbered.

Any person disposed to purchase, or inclined to call and examine the premises beforehand, as the subscriber always himself that their value may be more correctly ascertained in this way than by a description.

TERMS.—One half to be paid on the 1st day of January next, and a credit of two years will be given for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

On the same day, his Stock of all kinds, consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, &c. &c.

ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN.
July 15, 1841. 59 3w

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Salem, and all others, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Such as binding Calf or Morocco, as may be ordered; Ledger, Day Book, he would call the attention of Merchants generally to the binding of Music, Law Books, Pamphlets, or plain work, also Blank Books of any pattern to order, and the making and binding to account books upon the most reasonable terms.

He will receive and deliver the Books for binding at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Haigh, Fayetteville N. C., who will be responsible for any damage that may occur to the Books while in their hands.

DAVID CLEWELL.
N. C. June 22, 1841. 58tf.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1841:—

A—William Allen, B. F. Atkins.
B—Miss Sarah Bacon, Polly Bacon, Mary Jane Bacon, Rev. J. M. Bradley, Thomas F. Bunting, Wm. S. Bryant, D. Butler, Anson Arnold Buie, D. P. Baker, Milton Bullock, Jno. Bethea, Daniel Bullard.
C—John Cowin, Angus Campbell, James Cordy, Miss Cade, James W. Cade, William Carver, Archibald Caple, Esq'r Campbell, John M. Cameron, Duncan Cameron, Isabella Cameron, Dan. Daniel Canada, James Cochrane, Edw. R. Chason, Jr. James Craven, Daniel Cole.
D—Jno. Darrah, William Douglass.
E—Jesse Ellease, Theophilus Evans, Allen P.
F—T. F. Fort, John Fort.
G—Miss Graham, Dr. Gilchrist, John Godwin, Nelson Hall, Gardner Holmes, Dorcas Rose Gassy.
H—Mary Jarratt, Betsey Jane Jones, Miss A. E. Mallet Johnson, Edmund Jennings, Wm. Jno. D. Jones, Israel Jones, Levi Jones, Jesse E. King, Barbara King, Jno. R. Kelly, Burke King.
L—Jesse Layton, William Layton, Mary Jane Lennon, Benj. Lewis, John Leslie, D. Monk, Thomas Monroe, Jno. Melvin, W. Massy, G. A. Mebane, Norman Mc-Lister Mason, Henry Mason, John Sam. Jane Munroe, or Bayne.
M—Daniel McPhail, Catharine A. McKoy, Duncan Cornick, Neal McLaurin, Neil McLeod, Alex. McDuffie, Archi'd McKay, Wm. A. McLean, Norman McKinnon, Daniel McMillan, Daniel Gib. Andrew McDonn, Sarah McCaskill, Wm. Wellwell, Rodrick McLean, George McKay, Wm. McMillan, Isabella McLauchlin, A. B. McLean, D. L. McMillan, Wm. McDuffie, Dugald McLean.
P—Thomas Porter, David Pockram, Jordan Pettiford.
R—Jesse Rogers, Daniel Ray, John A. Russ, Elijah Rose, Allen Rowell, John Rogers.
S—Duncan Shaw, Henry Stewart, Sarah Sims, Thos. C. Strother, Joab Smith, John C. Smith, Jno. Stewart, Catharine G. Smith.
T—David Taylor, Mary Turner, Sarah Thomas, Rachel Vann.
W—Henry Wilson, W. A. Whitfield, Amos Wilson, John H. Watson, Silon Williford, Meredith Wilson.

JOHN McRAE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, N. C., 1st July, 1841:—

A—Young F. Allen 2, Joseph Allen, Julius Allen.
B—James E. Bennett, Nathan Brinson, J. M. Badger.
C—Messrs. Cash & Sanders, Andrew Cox.
D—Benjamin T. Douglass, Stephen Deese.
E—Edward Eshhorn, James Eldridge, Jesse Edwards, John Edwards.
G—Thomas G. Garrot, John M. Gould 2.
H—Peebles Hasty.
J—John Jones, John Jarman, Erasmus Ingram, Isaiah Ingold.
K—Caswell Kiker.
L—Thos. J. Lockart, John H. Lytle 2, Eli Liles.
M—James Moore, Daniel McDuffie, K. B. Murrow.
N—Thomas Norwood.
P—Wm. C. Potter, Wm. Patrick, Miss Sarah Parsons.
R—James Ratcliff, Charles Runnels.
S—Mrs. H. H. Strong, E. M. Sikly, A. B. Smith, Evans Smith, John Sasser, Frederick Staton, John Smith & Son.
T—George Tayler, S. A. Terrance, Wm. Thompson, Wm. Teal.
W—Wm. Webb, Miss Mary C. Webster, Jacob Waynesburg, Jacob Warwick, Daniel G. Ward, Archibald Watson, William G. Wilson.

W. B. McCORKLE, P. M.

SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Ladys's, Miss's and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid, and Prunella

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS,

Of the latest fashions, and from the most approved manufactories.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's fine Dress Boots, (Miles' make,) a superior article,
Gentlemen's water proof do, do, do.
For sale low for Cash.

S. T. HAWLEY.
July 12, 1841. 58-3w

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER,
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

THE FEMALE INSTITUTE
AT ROCKINGHAM

WILL hereafter be conducted by Dr. Chr. Zimmerman and Lady (late Mrs. Green.) The course of instruction at English Literature will include a full course of History, Natural History, Geography, popular Astronomy and Mathematics as also the Latin and French languages. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Wrawork and Music corresponding to a thorough education.

A number of young ladies can be accommodated with board.

Prices of tuition etc. to be paid per session in advance. Commencement on July 19. Duration of the next session five months.

CHR. ZIMMERMAN.
Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C.
June 28, 1841. 58-3w

We are authorized to announce ROBERT WOODY as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County. 51tf.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

1878 pieces Calico, 150 pieces printed Lawns, Ginghams, Dress Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 to 6-4, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Bombazines, Black and Colored Silks, Rowan Cassimeres, Blue Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets Kentucky Jeans Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton.

With many other articles; all of which were purchased by the Package at the late Auction Sales, and will be offered very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

☞ *Hats, on hand.*—

ANNER BOLTING CLOTHS, at about one-half the usual prices.
June 30, 1841. 56tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES One Per Bank Stock for sale. For terms apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 29tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
FOR JULY.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY.

Class E. for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 31st day of July, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

30,000 Dollars, 6,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars,
$4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,717. 25 Prizes, of $1,000, 25 of $500, 28 of $330, 200 of $200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Tickets.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. 56-3wpd.

$200 Reward,

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 4th inst. a negro man named BRADLEY. He is about middle size, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' Roads, Williamson county, Tenn.
July 4, 1840. 57tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1841.

Bank of Cape Fear, vs. Alexander Henderson. } Original Attachment.

Summoned as Garnishees E. L. Winslow and Warren Winslow, also C. P. Mallett and John W. Wright, Trustees of E. L. & W. Winslow.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Alexander Henderson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, requiring him to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the property in the hands of the Garnishees will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jun'r, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence. JNO. McLAURIN, Jun'r.
July 12, 1841. 58-6w

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

FROM THE HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

In proportion as this unfortunate race of people recede before the hitherto resistless march of the white man, every thing connected with their history, or in any way calculated to throw light upon their character, manners and customs, becomes matter of interest. It has always been the misfortune of the world, that the most favorable opportunities for collecting historical facts have been suffered to pass unimproved, and it was not, in most cases, until the generation witnessing the events had passed away, that any one seemed to have thought of making them matters of record. So it has been in regard to the Cherokee Indians. North Carolinians have had abundant opportunities to collect a fund of interesting and useful historical matter in reference to this people, which, if treasured up, would have been entertaining and instructive, for generations to come. But these opportunities, to a very great extent, have been suffered to pass by, and now we either seek in vain, or rely upon the vague statements of indifferent witnesses for those facts connected with their history, which justice to the future required that some competent witness should have made a matter of record.

We lately spent a few days among that portion of those Indians who, under different treaties, have been citizenized, and are now living in the bounds of this State.—With the law, or policy, under and by which they were suffered to remain, we at present have nothing to do. On that subject we have not been sufficiently informed, to make up an opinion altogether satisfactory to ourselves, though, as yet, we have neither seen or heard any thing contrary to the belief that their remaining here, is in perfect accordance with equal justice and good policy. About their present condition, however, we may venture a few remarks, as we were somewhat particular to acquaint ourselves with it correctly.

There are two settlements or towns in this State, one on the waters of Oconee Luffy river in Haywood county, and the other is, we think, in Cherokee county, on a creek called Cheoee. The former, (the one we visited) contains about seven hundred people, and the latter from four to five hundred. Of the seven hundred in Haywood, we saw at least five hundred. More than four hundred we saw together at a religious meeting, and without a single exception, they were all comfortably clad, and had every appearance of being as well fed and as healthy as we would expect to find the same number of people in any nation or in any country. Their clothing was all plain, not to say course, but it was such as would make them altogether comfortable—in most cases it was clean, and what was much to their praise, it was mostly of their own manufacture. Their cabins presented, to-be-sure, but little neatness, or what the more civilized and refined would call comfort, but they, with their corn fields, potatoe and bean patches, presented an assurance that their owners were like, for the ensuing year at least, to have an abundance of the necessaries of life, and to be able to enjoy them under full protection from the inclemencies of the season. In reference to their situation, as it regards sustenance, we confess we were never more agreeably disappointed in our lives.

They still retain many of the ancient customs of their fathers, though we were informed that many had been lost. Very few of them speak or understand the English language, and we are much inclined to the opinion that it will be well for them to remain so, at least for a considerable time to come, as a knowledge of that language would bring them into an association with a class of the whites, from whom they would be like to learn many vices, and perhaps no virtues. At present, they are proverbially sober, and for the most part industrious.—They have a temperance society, to which with five or six individual exceptions, they all belong, and no people on earth adhere more rigidly to their pledge. The principal Chief informed us that there were but three or four individuals among them who drank spirits at all, "and these," he added, "*never drink here*—THEY ALWAYS GO AMONG THE WHITES TO GET DRUNK!!" A fact that must be looked upon by all, as any thing else than creditable to the white man. We are satisfied ourselves, that the true cause why the Indian race has always been found to decline, and in some tribes, to become extinct, when surrounded in their settlements by the whites, is to be sought for in this very fact, "*they go among the whites to get drunk!*" By indulging in this propensity, they neglect to make the necessary exertions to procure a sustenance, and in consequence, live a great portion of the summer season on weeds and roots, which naturally, prepared as they are by them, induce disease, particularly among the children, and an exterminating death ensues. In place of declining, we have no sort of doubt but that they will prosper and do well, though entirely surrounded by settlements of whites, if they can be kept sober. And we have as little doubt of their being kept sober, if proper exertions be made on the part of those whites who act as their agents, and otherwise have influence among them.

Those of whom we have been speaking, have rigid laws against drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, and other more prominent vices, which they most vigorously enforce. From eighty to a hundred among them are members of the church, and at present, they are favored with the constant services of a minister, sent among them as a missionary, by the Methodist church.

We were particularly interested with some specimens of their mechanical skill. In one instance, at his request, the Agent, (Mr. W. H. Thomas,) had supplied a sprightly young Indian with a set of blacksmithing tools, who went immediately to work, and in a few months presented his benefactor with a percussion pistol, lock, stock and barrel—entirely of his own manufacture. The pistol is now in our possession, ready at any time for the inspection of the curious. Finding that we were interested in their work, they kindly promised that at a future day, they would furnish us with a variety of specimens done up in their best style.

THE LABORS OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

The farmer is apt to suppose that, when Congress adjourns for a day, his Representative is idle, and that he ought to have his pay and rations stopped. This is a great error, as is obvious to those who may happen, on Saturdays, or any day of Congressional recess, to go *through the Public Offices*. There is not a Member who is not charged with innumerable commissions, of one sort or other, by his constituents, with the Public Departments at Washington. Mere legislation is but a small part of the business of many of them. This perhaps is more especially the case with the Members from new and growing States, where every thing is in rapid progress of growth and development, and all is comparatively unsettled. Step, on Saturday, into the room of the Postmaster General for example, and you will see perhaps twenty Members of Congress waiting for their turn—one wants to have a post office established at a point somewhere between Dan and Beersheba. Nothing in nature can be clearer than the propriety and necessity of the case. True, there are already offices on each side of the one proposed, within two miles of the spot; but then there will be no additional expense—some clever fellow will get the franking privilege, and the neighborhood will be gratified. To show how it is demanded by the public voice, here is a memorial signed by one hundred people, not two of whom, perhaps, expect to get a letter there in a year. That case being dismissed, another wants to have the *name of a post office changed* from Poughquay or Skaneateles, to some more euphonical, can't find euphonious in Webster, as Tuckaleechee Cove, or Maintoowoc Rapids, or Wanbesopinceoux; or, for a name shorter, and still more convenient, as "City of the Four Lakes," or "Mouth of Arkansas River!"

The requests being all disposed of in the "twinkling of an eye," the next gentleman represents the cases of numerous contractors in —— district, petitioning for remission of fines; and here it is to be observed that the louder have been the complaints of the Press, and the People, and the Chambers of Commerce, and the grand juries, about irregularities of the mail, the stronger the undercurrent of importunity to the Postmaster General to have fines remitted—drifts of snow, heavy rains, deep ruts, sick horses, bridges swept away, cows run on, and engines off the track, &c. &c.

A dozen members yet remain, with pockets full of memorials—some to get postmasters in—some to get them turned out, some to get Sunday mail service and pay restored. In the midst of all this, in steps the Messenger, to the relief of his boss, and lays on his table about two hundred letters by the last mail! All these are to be examined, their contents weighed and compared. A man is recommended for a post office, whose qualifications, if you believe all that is said in his behalf, fit him to be Postmaster General, or any other member of the President's Cabinet. Well! he gets the appointment—and what then? Why, all the builders of Babel, when God confounded their tongues, raised not greater confusion than the complaints raised, sometimes, at the appointment of the recommendee who was thus extolled to the very skies! Thus passes the morning in one Department, until these members, laboring for their constituents, with poor pay, and perhaps less thanks, get back to their boarding houses, leaving the *head* of the head of the Department, if it be not hard as iron and as clear as glass, confounded with their conflicting claims and applications, and with all his regular work lying still before him to be despatched to prevent accumulation: yet these offices are thought by many of our agricultural friends to be sinecures—places without care and without labor. While some members are thus going the rounds from one Department to another, swallowing dust, and gasping for breath, the thermometer at 86, others are yet harder at work in their own or in committee rooms, in the *work of preparation*—so much more trying to the physical and the intellectual powers than the work of *haranguing on the floor*, on which so many rely to gain reputation in "*Buukum*." This is but a faint sketch of the labors of public men at Washington, who are too generally supposed to be enjoying *otium cum dignitate*.

American Farmer.

A Beautiful Sentiment.—The late eminent Judge, Sir Allen Park, once said at a public meeting in the city: "We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the source from which they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would his laws have been, what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a mark, not a being or a thing which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of christian hope is on it; not a law which does not own its truth and greatness to Christianity, not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy and healthful parts to the gospel."—*London paper.*

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

THE GRANARY;

A Tale which every Person will read.

BY REV. A. C. THOMAS.

"Whoso readeth, let him understand."

"Jonathan Homespun, having purchased an extensive farm, and provided himself with every thing requisite to prosperous husbandry, proposes to furnish subscribers with one quart of wheat weekly, for one year, at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents in advance; two dollars at the end of six months; or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till the close of the year.

"The facilities afforded by the government, for the transportation of wheat to every section of the Union and adjacent provinces, are such as must prove satisfactory to every subscriber; and the proprietor of the Granary assures all who may patronize him, that he will exert himself to supply an article of the best quality. N. B.—Agents will be allowed a generous per centage. Address (post paid) Proprietor of the Granary, Hopewell."

Such was the prospectus issued by my friend, Mr. Homespun. Feeling a lively interest in his welfare, I visited his farm, although it was a long journey from my home, and was pleased to find every thing in nice order. He informed me that he had contracted a large debt in the purchase of the premises, stock and implements of husbandry, but that he had no doubt of his ability to discharge every obligation in a few years. He also stated that he had already received many hundred subscribers, and that in four or five weeks he would commence the delivery of the wheat according to his proposals.

The scheme appeared plausible; and my friend was so confident of his success, that I had not the slightest doubt of his prosperity. I entered my name as a subscriber, and when I left him he was preparing many thousand quart sacks.

Every week, for the space of two years, I received my quart of wheat, and concluded from its excellent quality and prompt delivery, that every thing was prosperous with Jonathan Homespun and his farm. So I gave myself no concern about my indebtedness to him—for, said I, "to a farmer so extensively patronized as he is, the small pittance of two years' arrearages would be but a drop in the bucket." It is true, there was occasionally printed on the sacks a general notice to delinquents—but I never suspected that this was intended for his friends.

The notice, however, became more frequent; and, having leisure, I concluded I would visit my friend, the proprietor of the Granary. He greeted me cordially—but I saw there had been trouble. He was evidently worn with toil and anxiety; and in the conversation of the evening, he entered into particulars.

"Here I have been laboring day and almost night for two years; and I am more in debt now than when I began. My creditors are pressing for payment; I am conscious of inability to meet their demands, and can perceive no result but bankruptcy and ruin."

"But have you not a large list of subscribers?" said I.

"Yes, a very large list," was the reply; "but too many of them are like you!"

"Me!" I quickly rejoined in amazement; "too many like me!"

"Pardon me," said my friend, in a melancholy tone—"pardon me, for oppression will make even a wise man mad. You have had a quart of wheat weekly for two years—and I have not had a cent of payment; I have a large list of the same kind of patrons scattered here and there over thousands of miles. If they would pay me the trifles they severally owe me, I should be directly freed from embarrassment, and go on my way rejoicing. But they reason as you reasoned; and, among you, I am brought to the door of poverty and ruin."

I felt the full force of the rebuke, and promptly paying arrearages at the increased price named in the prospectus, and also a year in advance, I shortly bid adieu to the worthy and wronged farmer, resolving to do every thing in my power to repair the injury which had been accrued from my delinquency.

O ye patrons of Jonathan Homespun! wherever ye are, or whoever ye are! ye who have received and eaten the wheat from his Granary, without making payment! Ye are guilty of a grievous sin of commission. Therefore repent. Pay the farmer what you owe him. Uncle Sam's teamsters bring you the sack of grain every week and Uncle Sam's teamsters will carry the money safely to Jonathan Homespun.

Yankee Energy.—A few days since a gentleman of this city was standing near the canal at Coeymans, when he saw a small yawl boat approaching him, propelled by a lad about seventeen years of age. The boat contained also the boy's mother, six sisters, and a small brother. Our friend asked him where he was from, and where bound; and was answered in substance as follows:

"We are from Ohio. My father died there; and as we were nearly destitute, mother thought we had best go back to Saybrook, Conn., where we used to live; so we raised money enough to get this boat, and started from Ohio last fall. We came through Lake Erie and got into the Canal, where we were stopped by the ice; and during the winter we hauled our boat up by the side of the Canal, where we remained till the ice broke up. Sometimes we were considerably cold, and at other times sick a little, but on the whole we all got along right smart. We shall go down the North River, and up the Sound to Saybrook."

During this conversation our friend was walking along the margin of the canal; our noble Yankee boy, being unwilling to lose any time, kept constantly propelling his boat forward, the younger brother, a lad of only seven or eight years of age, steering the craft. It was Sunday morning, and the mother and daughters were clad in their Sabbath suits, and engaged in reading. A small furnace was standing on the deck of the boat, and a sail, snugly stowed, was lying fore and aft. The few cooking utensils, bedding and clothing, belonging to this poor family, were securely placed under the deck.

Here is an instance of industry and perseverance, which commends itself to the notice of the rising generation—ay, and the present one, too. No doubt, if this boy lives, he will yet make a stir in the world, and if we knew his name we would publish it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

EXECUTION OF MOB LAW.

Two individuals, named Mayth and Couch, had been confined in the jail in Grant County, Kentucky, for several weeks, charged with (and no doubt guilty of) an attempt to murder Mr. Utterback, a drover, who, it is said, has been lingering in a miserable state, with his throat horribly mangled. He is a citizen of Bourbon county, adjoining Grant, where the excitement has been very great since the atrocious deed was committed. As Mr. Utterback still survives, and as there is some likelihood he will recover, though in a very maimed condition, and the felons thus escape punishment, the people of Bourbon determined that they should be executed at any rate.—They accordingly deputed ten individuals to visit Williamstown, where the prisoners were confined, and give information that their execution was to take place in thirty-six hours from that time. When the time arrived, about five hundred citizens of Bourbon entered Williamstown in solemn procession, and proceeded, with their own sheriffs, to the jail and demanded the prisoners. Their demand being refused, they proceeded to break open the doors, and having seized the prisoners, placed them, with irons on, in an open wagon, and took up their line of march to the spot where the crime was committed. Upon arriving there, they hung them up with their irons on, to a tree, beneath which the attempt to murder was made. When life was extinct, they were taken down and buried under the gallows in very rude coffins.

Upon this horrible barbarity, the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette makes the following very just remarks:

Murder in cool blood.—The subjoined letter was received by the Postmaster in this city yesterday morning. A rumor of the black and damnable deed had reached the city the day before, but could not gain credence. It has since been corroborated by other letters than that here published, and also by an individual from within a mile of the place of its occurrence. The "coolness and order" of the anonymous communication to our Postmaster will excite the astonishment of most persons who read it; but we must inform such, that there are not wanting those among us who attempt to *justify* the deed "under the circumstances!" Perverted judgment! obliquitous moral vision! that can find in *any* circumstances aught to justify a "cool and orderly" defiance of the laws of man, and a deliberately planned breach of the laws of God! [The Gazette publishes the letter referred to, which details the above facts.]

Characteristic Anecdote.—Alex'r Hamilton was once applied to as counsel by a man having the guardianship of several orphans. These infants would, on their coming of age, succeed to a large and valuable estate, of which there was some material defect in the title deeds. This fact, and the manner in which it happened, was known only to the guardian, who wished to employ Hamilton as counsel, to vest in himself the title to the estate. He related the whole affair circumstantially, and was requested by his lawyer to call again before he would venture to give his advice in a matter of so much importance. On his second visit, Hamilton read over to him the minutes of their previous conversation that he had reduced to writing, and asked him if the statement was correct. On receiving an answer in the affirmative, Hamilton replied: "You are now completely in my power, and I look upon myself the future guardian of the unhappy infants. Take my advice; settle with them honorably to the last cent, or I will hunt you for your skin like a hare." It is proper to add that this advice was punctually followed.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The following story, by Hogg, is irsesistible:

"It's a good sign of a dog when his face grows like his master's. It's proof he's aye glowerin' up in his master's een to discover what he's thinking on, and then, without the word or gave o'command, to be aff to execute the wull o' his silent thocht, whether it be to wear sheep or run down deer. Hector got sae like me, afore he deed, that I remember, when I was owre lazy to gang to the kirk, I used to send him to take my place in the pew, and the minister kent nae difference. Indeed, he once asked me, next day, 'what I thocht o' the sermon, for he saw me wonderful attentive among a rather sleepy congregation.' Hector and me gied ane anither sic a look! and I was feared Mr. Paton would have observed it; but he was a simple, primitive, unsuspectin' auld man—a very Nathaniel without guile—and he jealoused neathing, tho' both Hector and me was like to split; and the dog, after laughin' in his sleeve for mair than a hundred yards, could stand it no longer, but was obliged to loup awa owre a hedge into a potato field, pretending to have scented partridges."

Indian Verdict.—The verdict of an Indian jury of inquest, some two or three years ago, over the body of a man who perished by intoxication, was—"That his death was occasioned by the freezing of a large quantity of water in his body, that had been imprudently mixed with the Rum he drank."

'Digby, will you take some of this butter?' 'Thank you, Quilp, I belong to a temperance society—can't take any thing strong.'

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Boston Radicals are very seriously grieved at the late disclosures of Mr. Jefferson's convictions—the result of his experience in the administration of the Government—of the necessity of a National Bank, so long as there exist State Banks. We are surprised that these Radicals quote admission of Mr. Jefferson unless. For the name of that eminent man is about the only stay left to them in the present shattered condition of their party. When he fails them, their case is desperate.

The *Boston Post* is, we observe, at great pains to prove that Mr. Jefferson's *abstract opinion* was adverse to a National Bank, such as unconstitutional and inexpedient. Such was undoubtedly his *doctrine* on the subject; and his doctrine on any subject which he had well studied was entitled to great weight. But, had Mr. Jefferson well considered the question when he first committed himself by the expression of an opinion upon it which his pride of consistency became interested in afterwards maintaining? Mr. Jefferson was not a Member of the Convention; he was in Europe when the Constitution was adopted. Nor was he in the United States at any time during the discussion of it. He could not therefore know so well the purposes of the Constitution as those who framed it. His original opinion against the constitutionality of a U. S. Bank could not stand, therefore, against the opinion of the Members of the Convention who were living in 1791. Of these, *twenty* were Members of Congress at the time that the act establishing the Bank was passed; *six* only of whom voted against it, viz: in the Senate, Mr. Butler and Mr. Few, and in the House of Representatives, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Daniel Carroll, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Williamson. In the debate upon the passage of that act, Elbridge Gerry, whose opinions every man in Massachusetts who pretends to be a Democrat ought to respect—who had been a Member of the Convention, and who was as capable of judging, and had a hundred times more than Mr. Jefferson the means of knowing, what the Constitution meant—declared, in his Speech in the House of Representatives, that he thought Congress *were as competent to establish a National Bank as either House was to adjourn from day to day.*"

But, let the opinion of Mr. Jefferson in 1791 be rated at what value it may, Mr. Jefferson had not been long at the helm of the General Government before he discovered the value of the existing Bank as a fiscal agent, and not only conceated to, but by his signature approved, the extension of branches of the institution into the newly acquired territories of the United States, to which territories he stood in the relation of a peculiarly responsible and disposed watched guardian and protector. Subsequently, when, during the last year of his Administration, it was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Charter of the Bank of 1791 should be renewed, (a recommendation which unhappily failed of its due effect,) Mr. Jefferson, with that unlimited confidence in Mr. Gallatin (then Secretary,) had determined, if the question had presented itself to him before the expiration of his term of service, to remain passive in regard to it. If he could have signed any bill that passed for the renewal of the Charter, he would not have vetoed it.

This we believe (and can almost say we *know*) to have been his intention. As, however, we have no evidence of it which we can present to the Public, we shall content ourselves with proving, by circumstantial evidence, that Mr. Jefferson would not have applied the Veto power to a bill for *extending the charter* of the old Bank. We recommend that evidence to the consideration of the Editor of the *Boston Post*, in the following authentic extract from an interesting compilation, of which he no doubt possesses a copy, entitled "Laws of the United States:"

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States shall be, and they are hereby, *authorized to establish offices of discount and deposite in any part of the territories or dependencies of the United States*, in the manner, and on the terms, prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

APPROVED, MARCH 23, 1804.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

A NATIONAL BANK.

The opposition members of Congress of the faith of Jackson and Van Buren seem to have forgotten the record embodying the opinions of their esteemed chieftian upon the subject of a National Bank. They shower down their denunciations like hail stones, and in their own estimation stand forth as pure and immaculate as men who seemed unconscious of a change of opinion. Unpleasant as it may be to disturb such delightful and self satisfying reveries, we cannot forget the duty of doing so, especially since it has been the policy of a portion of the opposition party to make their followers believe that Gen. Jackson's hostility to the late Bank of the U. S., implied a general hostility to all banks. But that such was not the case, the following extracts from several of his messages plainly show:

"If such an Institution [as a Bank] is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a National one, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time secure all the advantages to the Government and Country that were expected to result from the present Bank."—*Gen. Jackson's first Annual Message to Congress.*

Again:

"In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present Bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections. It is thought practicable to organize such a Bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department; based on the public and individual deposits."—*Second Annual Message of President Jackson.*

And yet again:

"That a Bank of the U. S. competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed."—*Veto Message on the Bank Bill.*

We here find that Gen. Jackson maintained, in the broadest and most explicit manner, the right of Congress to establish a National Bank; and moreover, that he was anxious for the establishment of such an institution, and would, cheerfully, as he says himself, have furnished a plan for such an institution, had he been called upon to do so.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE PUBLIC FAITH.

Mr. Calhoun remarked in the Senate, on Monday, that he considered himself under no obligation to make provision for the deficit in the Treasury. In other words, that the plighted faith of the Nation was of no consequence, and the debts of the Government had no moral and binding force.

To hear such a sentiment from any man, in any walk of life, would be bad enough; but from an American Senator, who, whatever he may be now, has had the credit of honorable distinction, is shocking to the moral sensibility of every honest man in the Republic. It is an insult to the whole people of the country, for it is based upon the supposition that they are wanting in common honesty—that they will not pay their honest debts—the smallest exertion of honesty to the man who is able. Such sentiments, from one in public life, is a reproach to the Republic; it holds us up to the Nations of the Earth, as plunderers and thieves—eager to grasp all we can lay our hands upon, and denying all moral obligation to restore it. It is one of those stigmas, which, if not erased or indignantly resented, will taint and corrode the body to which it is applied, and make it in the end, what at first it was not, the foul and polluted thing it was represented to be.

It would be humiliating to the National character for even Benton to indulge such an aspersion, although it would not be surprising; for his early essays in disregarding the laws of *meum and tuum*, would preadmonish us of his disposition—on the principle of the fox who had lost his tail—to reduce all others to his own standard of Botany Bay morality. But coming from a Southern gentleman and a U. S. Senator, we repeat, such an imputation is enough to make a sense of shame tingle through the veins of every honest man in the confederacy. The odious and detestable character of the charge cannot be mitigated by reference to the causes which led to the National debt. We may concur with Mr. Calhoun, in reprobating those causes—indeed, we go beyond him, for we never, like him, co-operated with the party—the Swartwouts, the Boyds, the Linns, & Co., whose depredations upon the public Treasury have involved the Government in debt. It is enough to know that the debt exists—that it was contracted by the authorized agents of the people—roguish though they proved themselves to be. The mode in which, or the agents by whom, the debt was made, does not affect the question. The innocent creditors have the same claim, and the same moral and legal obligations rest upon the debtor. Flimsy pretexts to evade them, will but cover us with shame and infamy.

If it were permissible to argue the policy or honesty of Mr. Calhoun's assertion—that there is no obligation to pay the national dues—the question might be tested by reference to what would have been General Washington's sentiments respecting such a proposition. Let each man imagine what the Father of his Country would have thought—how his honest cheek would have mantled with shame and indignation at the bare intimation of the degrading and insulting idea. With what horror he would have spurned it from his presence, and with what noble and indignant patriotism he would have invoked his honest countrymen to imitate his example!

Every day's observation increases the apprehension, that honesty—(which in itself is no virtue—but a simple duty)—is becoming rarer and rarer, until it is well nigh, from its very rarity, the most precious of virtues. But we will not yet surrender the belief, notwithstanding all that is said and past—notwithstanding the deluge of corruption which inundated the land through the agency of the Jackson and Van Buren Dynasty—we will not abandon the conviction, that the great mass of the American People are sound to the core, and will honestly pay every farthing they owe—although imposed upon them by knavish agents. They will say to Mr. Calhoun and his aiders and abettors, who would seduce them from their integrity: "*Get behind me, Satan.*" They will discharge all their obligations fully and to the letter—they will preserve their character for honesty—the brightest heritage they can transmit to their children, and they will maintain the national faith.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE DESTRUCTIVES IN VIRGINIA.

We find it stated, in the Globe of Saturday evening, that Mr. Calhoun, at the opening of the sitting of that day, "presented resolutions from a meeting of the citizens of Buckingham county, Virginia, at which Charles Yancey, Esq. presided—a venerable Republican of Mr. Jefferson's epoch, familiarly called the wheel-horse of democracy in Virginia:" that the resolutions declare "that the extra session of Congress was uncalled for, injudicious, and productive of an improper expenditure of the funds of the nation; that the question between the Independent Treasury and a National Bank was not made in the recent Presidential contest, or decided by the result of it: that Congress have no power, under the Constitution, to incorporate a national bank, under any name or form, whether it be established in New York, Philadelphia, or the District of Columbia," &c.; and that, should such an institution be incorporated, they hold it to be "an indispensable duty to wage against it an unceasing war, and to use untiring exertions to secure its REPEAL at the earliest practicable day." We further learn from the Globe, that these Virginians, passing by their own proper organs in the Senate, directed that their proceedings be sent to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, of the Senate, to be laid before that body.

It is also stated in the Globe that "Mr. Calhoun recapitulated the resolutions, and said he need not tell the Senate that *he concurred most heartily in all their sentiments.*"

We note these points, first, in perpetual memory of the fact that Mr. Calhoun concurs "most heartily" in the prospective threat contained in those resolutions to *repeal the charter of a bank*, should such a one be established in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere; in other words, by act of Congress to annul contracts and abolish vested rights.

We note them, in the next place, for the purpose of showing how feeble the numbers the "wheel-horse of democracy" was able to rally in Virginia in favor of this doctrine of the Destructives, which was never heard of, South of Mason and Dixon's line, until the People wrested the reins of government from the hands of the party, some of whom would, in revenge, now lay the axe to the root of all government by nullifying all laws that do not happen to please them.

A Letter to the Editors of the Richmond Whig.

ANOTHER "FLASH IN THE PAN."

BUCKINGHAM C. H., Tuesday, P. M.

Gentlemen: The Locos on yesterday attempted to execute Gen. Ritchie's order for an indignation meeting, and I am happy to inform you that it was, to all intents and purposes, a miserable abortion. Major Yancey commenced the discussion—but it is useless to say any thing of his speech, for I am satisfied that you, who did *not hear* it, could give it almost verbatim. Col. Bonlarant replied, and sustained the Whig cause well. Mr. Thos. Bocock replied, and Col. B. rejoined. *There were but forty or fifty in attendance*, of whom at least 15 were Whigs, who were merely lookers-on. But the chief failure I regard as being in the ineffectual effort of these Factionists to arouse the People by their fanatical denunciations of bank, distribution, and tariff; and I do assure you that it was, in this respect, a "flash in the pan," for I never witnessed less excitement. The Whig party of Buckingham were never more united and determined. Yours, &c.

So much for the "voice" which Mr. Calhoun told the Senate "will reverberate from every State in the Union!" If it does not come back upon him in tones of thunder, we entirely underrate the attachment of the People of the Union to the Constitution and the Laws.

LOCO FOCOISM DISPLAYED.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

Our readers will recollect the unceremonious removal of Gen. Reynolds from the post office at Reynoldsburg, Ohio, and the Postmaster General's refusal to give a copy of the petition for removing Gen. R.—the charges against him, or other reason than that the removal was made upon "representations which were deemed sufficient to show that it was proper." Gen. Reynolds now states, under his signature in the Ohio State Journal, that he has obtained from the General Post Office a copy of these "representations," which consist of the following letter and petition from Bela Latham, late postmaster in Columbus, to Amos Kendall:

"I herewith transmit to you a petition signed by *the most respectable* citizens of Reynoldsburg, asking the removal of Reynolds as postmaster at that place, and the appointment of Sibel, with whom I have no acquaintance, but am assured that he is very capable and will be very acceptable to the Democratic party. Reynolds is a dark, mysterious man, and an active participator in the late Harrison Abolition Coonskin Convention, and the democratic party would be much pleased to see him removed at quick step to the tune of the rogue's march.

"B. LATHAM, P. M."

"The petition referred to, (says the General,) was drawn up by T. J. Morgan, then assistant postmaster at Columbus, and signed by the following *respectable citizens of Reynoldsburg*: G. W. Slocum, — Stevens, H. N. Knapp, J. S. White, John Walton, A. S. Reader, Thomas Kenedy, Samuel Medary, John Brough, Jacob Hare, J. Boswell, M. H. Medary, E. Grover, E. Gale, Mathias Martin, A. McElwain, John Patterson, (time tries all things,) J. Hunter, S. D. Preston, J. Oyler, Geo. Wheeler, A. G. Hibbs, and a few others, whose names were not made out."

The signers of this petition, described by Mr. Latham as "*the most respectable citizens of Reynoldsburg*," all but one *live in Columbus*, and he within three miles of that city—not one of them is a citizen of Reynoldsburg.

Such were the means used by the party late in power to grasp and hold tight the "Spoils."

Two important bills were yesterday reported in the House of Representatives: the one (essentially the same as the bill reported in the Senate on the same subject) to establish a Fiscal Bank of the United States; the other to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy. Both bills received their first and second readings.

Nat. Intelligencer.

We shall never be weary of rendering honor to the present House of Representatives whilst they persist in their present course of well-doing. After making, the day before yesterday, by a majority of more than two to one, a liberal though necessary provision for the defences on land, the House yesterday passed through all its stages, within a few hours, by the unexampled majority of *one hundred and seventy-six votes*, the bill making provision for A HOME SQUADRON. This wholesame and vigorous action of the House of Representatives on the questions which successively come before it will restore the tone of public feeling, and secure to the House the approbation and thanks of the whole country—and without distinction of party, too, whatever may be said to the contrary in either wing of the Capitol.—*Ibid.*

A Good Example.—We heard Mr. Clay in a debate, a day or two since, upon the Loan Bill, remark that for twenty or thirty years, neither he nor his wife had owed any man a dollar. Both of them, many years gone by, had come to the conclusion, that the best principle of economy was this, "never to get in debt. To indulge your wants when you were able to do so, and to repress them when you are not able to indulge them." The example is not only an excellent one for itself, but comes from a high source. To repress a want is one of the wisest, safest and most necessary principles of political economy. It prevents not only the dangerous practice of living beyond the means, but encourages the safe precedent of living within them. If all who could, would live within their means, the world would be much happier and much better than it is. Henry Clay and his noble housewife give us an example worthy of all imitation.—*New York Express.*

The National Domain.—We learn from the Madisonian that the estimated quantity of public land unsold and now subject to private entry is 118,173,441 acres.

The estimated quantity, surveyed and unsurveyed, not offered at public sale, is 103,416,863 acres.

The quantity which has been sold from the earliest period of the sales is 86,708,724 acres.

The amount paid therefore by the purchasers has been $121,113,435.

The quantity granted to each State and Territory, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 3,826,836 acres.

The quantity reserved from sale, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 837,589 acres.

The estimated quantity of public land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished in the States and Territories, is 735,915,699.

Texas and Mexico.—Through the medium of an extract from a private Letter published in the Augusta Chronicle, dated at St. Louis, (Texas,) June 29, we learn that the San Bernard sloop of war has returned from Vera Cruz to Galveston, bringing back Judge Webb, Minister Extraordinary, and Mr. Hammerkin, Secretary of Legation, to Mexico. The Mexican Government wholly refused any communication, and rejected all mediation, saying they will never consent to the dismemberment of Mexico. The writer of the Letter adds as follows: "There is to be a public meeting on the subject, this afternoon, at Galveston, and much excitement prevails there. An attempt will be made, it is thought, to get up a war fever, and fit out the fleet for a hostile demonstration against the ports of *Mexico*, and a cruise to make prizes, and aid the Federalists, but the want of money to hire and pay sailors will oblige the Texans to keep quiet. It is not supposed that the Mexican Government dream of ever conquering Texas, or even of attempting it, but they are too proud to acknowledge Texan Independence."

Foreign Ministers.—We learn from Washington, that the President has made the following nominations to the Senate:

Minister to England, Ed. Everett of Mass.
" " Austria, Daniel Jenifer of Maryland.
" " Russia, Col. Todd of Kentucky.

Very good!

MURDER AND LYNCHING AT THE WEST.

We copy from the Chicago American the following particulars respecting the murder of a Mr. Campbell, on Rock River, and we append to it a letter which relates the occurrences that subsequently took place:

The Rock River Region has been long molested by a band of horse thieves, who were continually depredating on property and eluding justice by changes of venue, perjury, and juries composed in part of some of their number. A portion of the citizens, among whom was Mr. Campbell, a respectable citizen, at length exasperated, formed themselves into a company to ferret out the thieves and protect their property. In pursuance of this determination they called on several individuals and informed them that they suspected them of harboring thieves, or being in some way concerned in their depredations. One individual, in particular, they requested to leave the country in a few days, or they would tear down his house—which threat, on his refusal they put in execution. The Driskells were among the suspected number, and were requested to leave. [illegible] was afterward heard to say that [illegible] before leaving his [illegible] on some [illegible] mentioning Mr. Camp[illegible] the number.

On Sunday Mr. Camp[illegible] told his family of his apprehensions when going to Church and throughout the day. In the evening when going out to look at his premises before retiring—[illegible] day preceding him to the gate—two men rose up from the weeds near by and representing themselves as bewildered strangers, asked the boy the direction to a certain place in the vicinity. While Mr. Campbell was giving the directions, one of the men, probably recognizing his voice, rose up and shot him.

His wife came out and caught him while falling; and the villain, who was not clearly recognized, stood for a moment until he thought his object was securely effected, and then made his escape. The citizens did not get together to make pursuit until next morning. The tracks of the two men were apparently followed to where another individual had been standing with three horses, and thence the people started in pursuit of the suspected individuals.

This occurrence has largely increased the number of the company, by the addition of respectable individuals, who are determined to defend their property and avenge their wrongs. So great and just is the indignation against this crowning and damning act of the horse thieves, that we should not be surprised to hear that that heretofore peaceable section of country had been the scene where Judge Lynch had held, over many individuals, his summary tribunal.

The following letter, copied from the Chicago American of a later date, states the occurrences which followed the murder and arrests mentioned above:

BELVIDERE, June 30th 1841.

"Since Sunday last, the good people have been under a most violent excitement, on account of the repetition of the Belvidere tragedy, rumors of which, doubtless, have reached you ere this time. However, that you may know what to rely upon as truth, I will give you a summary of what I have been able to gather from eye witnesses and participators in these most high handed and alarming atrocities.—For let the emergencies be what they may, all lawless violence resulting in bloodshed and death, are alarming in any community, particularly in one comprised of eastern and northern men. The facts in this case are these. The country below this and north of the Illinois river, has been for a long time and is now infested with a gang of black-legs, counterfeiters, horse thieves and land pirates, and the good people have found our laws, or at least the administration of them entirely inadequate to the protection of their property; consequently, they have been forced to form themselves into "volunteer companies, and anti-horse thieves societies." One was formed about 20 miles below this, at Washington grove. Mr. Campbell was actively engaged in getting it up. On Sunday night last, two of the Driskells, notorious through this region as ring-leaders and harborers of all sorts of villains—rode up to Campbell's house and asked his son if his father was at home; he called his father to the door; when the Driskells shot him dead, and fled. The volunteer companies of De Kalb and Winnebago counties immediately collected and went in search of the Driskells. On Tuesday they caught the old man and one of his sons—tried them by Lynch law and was convinced that they were the cause if not the perpetrators of the atrocious murder of Mr. Campbell. They sentenced them to immediate death, then placed the old man about ten rods off, and bid him prepare for death, giving him 5 minutes—when the time was up about 50 balls went through him. The son was then served in the same manner—both devils proving *game*—neither making any disclosures, more than saying that another son of Driskell killed Campbell. The company are now pursuing this other Driskell, who has cut stick with a confederate. $500 reward is offered for his head. High handed and revolting as this summary mode of procedure seems to be, it is, nevertheless, absolutely necessary, and receives the commendation of every individual who is at all acquainted with the facts. If a man refuses to join these companies, he is put down at once with the horse thieves.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston at one o'clock P. M. Saturday, having made the passage in twelve days and eighteen hours, and brings us London papers to the 3d; the 4th, the day she sailed being Sunday.

FROM ENGLAND.

Dissolution of Parliament.—Parliament was dissolved by the Queen in person on the 25th ult.

An official proclamation was issued, dissolving the old and summoning a new Parliament, to meet on the 19th of August.

The President Steamer.—A letter dated June 12, has been received at Paris, which says: "Capt. Hammond, of the British brig Venus, which arrived here from Newfoundland on the 7th inst. reports that he had on his voyage from Cadiz to Newfoundland, in the middle of April last, passed a large steamer drifting in the ice, in which she must shortly after have been blocked up. The captain of the brig hoisted his number, and the steamer in answer the British flag. The brig not having been reported by the steamer, which was endeavoring to proceed homewards, Capt. Hammond supposes it must have been the President. He was obliged to make a circuit himself of more than 150 miles, to avoid running into the same predicament.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 1.

There has been a brisk demand for cotton to-day, 500 bags having been disposed of. The trade have been the leading buyers, but several hundred bags have been taken on speculation. Prices are generally ⅛d per lb higher than on Friday last.

July 2.—The demand for cotton throughout the week has been pretty brisk, and not less than 29,230 bags have been sold, of which speculators have taken 3000, and exporters 300 American. The market is not very abundantly supplied, and an advance of ⅛d per lb has been obtained for American descriptions, on last week's prices. Brazil, Egyptian, East India, &c. are without any material alteration in prices. The trade have bought freely, there having been a still further improvement in the demand for Yarn and Goods last Tuesday at Manchester. There were forwarded into the country last month unsold 5600 American, 150 Brazil, and 20 Surat. The import of the week amounts to 20,489 bags. To-day's demand has been pretty brisk, and the sales amount to fully 5000 bags, for which full prices have been obtained. Sales from the 26th June to the 2d inst. inclusive:—50 Sea Island 14 a 17½, 10 Stained do do 7; 8000 Upland 5¼ a 7½; 11,460 Orleans 4¾ a 8½; 4760 Alabama and Mobile 5¼ a 7; 370 Pernambuco 8¼ a 8½; 300 Bahia and Macho 7¼ a 8½; 310 Maranhum 6¾ a 8; 190 Carthagena 4¼ a 5¼; 40 Laguira 7½; 580 Egyptian 8¼ a 10½; 3160 Surat 3¼ a 3¾.

As Sir Robert Peel is to be the future Premier of Great Britain, supposing that the Tories have triumphed in the late elections, it will be interesting to know what his views are about the United States.

This was his language at Tamworth, in canvassing that borough for a re-election:

"One of the best consumers we have for our manufactures are the United States of America, a country with which I trust we shall long maintain the intimate relationship of friendship and peace. [Great cheers.] And, gentlemen, I do hope that neither country—that or this—will be mad enough to quarrel about a boundary line, when peace can be preserved without detriment to the honor of either; for the preservation of national honor should be always the first consideration. And I do further hope that the good sense and moderation of both countries will avert any quarrel between the two nations who boast of a common origin, who speak the same language, and between whom any collision could not take place without materially affecting the warm, the best interests of humanity all over the globe."

As an opinion has been expressed here that a Tory ministry would be hostile to the United States, this extract will be welcome.

New York American.

A Case of Swartwouting.—Several years since, Mr. Whitaker, the unexceptionable Postmaster at Lima, Ind., was removed for the offence of Whiggery, and Oliver C. Wood, a leading and violent Locofoco, appointed in his stead. On the 14th of April last, Mr. Wood—disdaining like Parson Fisk, to hold office under a Whig administration—stepped out very early in the morning, and has not since been heard of. He took the loose change in the post office for pocket money, and *borrowed* sixty dollars out of one letter and forty out of another—and probably a good deal more—which he will doubtless pay—when he returns. We believe he has since fallen under the remorseless guillotine of Whig proscription.

Moral—Friends in power! be careful that you do not on any account, put men of uncertain principles in office.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Our Vessels of War.—The United States ship of the line Ohio left Toulon on the 8th of May last, after lying in that port some days. On the morning succeeding her departure, there appeared in the "Toulonais," a gazette published at Toulon, a notice of her, of which the following is a translation:

"The American vessel the Ohio left this morning, (8th.) She is a true type of order and cleanliness in a vessel of war. She has no guns in mahogany cases, with large pullies well varnished and polished, placed upon pins in front of the poop; but her batteries are ready for action from stem to stern, and their gear is substantial and well painted. Artisans, in visiting her, will perceive, without doubt, that she is far superior to the neatest vessel in our squadron."

U. S. Ship Ohio.—The ship of the line *Ohio*, Commodore Hull, arrived at Boston on Saturday from the Mediterranean. She left Gibraltar on the 15th June. The United States sloop *Preble*, Commander Voorhees, left Toulon on the 7th May for Leghorn.

Characteristic.—The following toast was given by Gen. Harrison at Cincinnati, in 1830:—"Our Country—First, last, and forever!"

A Fish Story.—The Planters' Banner says a gentleman of that parish, some time since, harpooned a large alligator in the Teche, which had committed depredations on his plantation, and was cruel enough to nail up his jaws and clinch them so close that there was no posibility of his opening his mouth. He was then set at liberty, and eighteen months afterwards he was shot, with his jaws still close and the nails rusted. —He was identified as the same alligator by the marks of the harpoon and the manner in which the jaws were nailed. We are assured that this is a positive fact.

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases:

Per GASTON, J. in the case of Spainhour v. Craven, in Equity, from Stokes; dismissing the bill. Also, in Witcher v. Crews, in Equity, from [illegible] dismissing the bill. Also, in *Den ex dem.* [illegible] Deaver; from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Mathis v. Rea, from Wilkes; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Petty v. [illegible] from Wilkes; reversing the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Jennings v. Stafford, from [illegible] tank; affirming the judgment below. Also, in [illegible] v. Kirkman, from Randolph; affirming the judgment below.

Per. DANIEL, J. in the State v. Crockett, from Macon; reversing the judgment below. Also, in State v. Crow, from Rutherford; directing a new trial. Also, in Davis v. Pool, from Pasquotank; affirming the judgment below. Also, in [illegible] University v. Brown, from Northampton; affirming the judgment below.

Dreadful effects of Lightning.—During a thunder storm on Thursday evening last, at the house of a Mr. Armstrong, on Wright's Island, Neuseville Sound, about eight miles from Newbern, was struck by the lightning. Mr. Armstrong, his wife, and three or four children, who were all on the lower floor, were prostrate in a state of insensibility. Mr. A. was the first to recover. On looking about she found that one of her children, a boy about twelve years of age, was dead, and her husband so badly hurt as to be helpless. It is doubtful now if he will live. Three children abed in a garret room escaped uninjured. A horse standing near the house, and a hog under it were also killed by the same shock.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Mr. Woodbury published, on retiring from the Secretaryship, that he left a balance in the Treasury. It turns out, however, that the balance he referred to, consisted in the authority to issue Treasury notes—or, to say, in the *authority to run in debt*—a curious balance that.—*Louisville Journal.*

At the Whig celebration of the recent anniversary in Charleston, (S. C.) General Bryan, Esq. gave the following patriotic toast:—"'The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union;' a *Wise* saying, worthy of the attention even of the [illegible]

NEW YORK, July 2.

McLeod is to be tried at Utica in September, the Supreme Court having granted an order changing the venue from Niagara to Oneida county. In the mean time he remains in prison. It is said that he is so anxious that his trial should take place as soon as possible, being entirely confident of his ability to furnish conclusive proof that he had no participation in the outrage for which he stands indicted. Nearly all excitement on this subject, along the frontier, appears [illegible] to be quieted, and the Public and the prosecutor aggrieved are content to abide the issue of an impartial trial. If the statements of Captain Drew, vouched for by Sir Francis Head, are true, it does not seem that there can be much difficulty in satisfying a jury of Mr. Leod's innocence.

American securities could hardly be sold at any fair price in London, owing to the announcement by the Rothschilds that the State of Indiana had failed to provide for the interest due on her bonds on the 1st [illegible]

Wool Humbug.—Among other humbugs of the last campaign, was the wool humbug, practised by the Federal politicians in the State of Maine.

Carolina Standard.

You are entirely mistaken, Tommy. The "wool humbug" was not "practised by the federal politicians of Maine," but by the federal Locos of the South. "Abolition" was the *wool* humbug, and you "practised" it with great industry, although, we confess, with *rather* poor success.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A European correspondent of the National Intelligencer, adverting to the disgraceful fooleries practised in some of our large cities in the reception of the notorious Fanny Kemble, remarks: "You should know that it has been widely published and generally believed here, (Paris,) that the members of Congress substituted themselves for the horses, and drew her carriage to her lodgings. With reference to this homage, the aid-de-camp of Louis Phillippe, in a late debate in the Chamber of Deputies on increasing the allowance for the ballet of the Grand Opera at Paris, remarked, that the Deputies were not quite as enthusiastic about ballets as the American Legislators."

Mercantile Probity.—"Well," said an old gentleman the other day, "I have seen forty-seven years in business, and can say what few can after such experience: that in that time, my friend, I never disappointed but one single creditor." "Bless me, what an example for a young mercantile community," rejoined the person addressed, "what a pity that *one time* occurred; how was it?"

"Why," responded the old gentleman, "I paid the debt when it became due. But I never saw a man so astonished in my life as that creditor was. It's a wonder it didn't throw him into convulsions; for my part it did'nt get over it for three weeks."

Balt. Sun.

An ingenious artist in England, named Barter, a glass cloth weaver, has recently presented to the Queen a splendid specimen of a pair of slippers, of this singular fabric. The Court Journal says "the glass cloth of this person's manufacture is *improved by washing.*"

A Long Chimney.—The largest chimney in the world is at the soda ash manufactory of Jas. Muspratt, Esq. near Liverpool. It is the enormous height of 406 feet above the ground, 45 feet diameter inside at the base, 9 feet do. at the top, and contains nearly 000,000 brick.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 20th June last, a negro man by the name of [illegible] 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighing 160 or 170 pounds, inclined to be a dark of a yellow complexion. He formerly belonged to James Long, and was sold by the administrator of said Long about ten years ago. He is well known in the neighborhood of Rockingham. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail, or otherwise, so that I get him.

A. McCASKILL.

Stewartstown, Richmond Co., July 20.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1841.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—In our last, we gave place to a strong expression of dissatisfaction at the supposed state of things at Washington, as indicated by Mr. Arnold's speech and motion, and the confirmatory action of the House on that motion. Some of our Whig friends have thought that we were hastily in doing so. They may be right, and we are inclined now to think that they are. We are, however, obliged to take the facts as we found them stated, without contradiction, viz: that Mr. Arnold, a staunch Whig, had declared in the House, that what he deemed *certain* authority, that the principal measures of the session would be defeated by the President; that the House had so far sanctioned the declaration as to adopt the motion he founded upon it; and that another Whig had moved for an early adjournment of the session on the same ground. The concurrence of these circumstances, by itself, would have gained credence to Mr. Arnold's declaration; but altogether seemed irresistible. We supposed that it was right, and expressed the indignation which good Whigs must feel at such a gross attempt apparently made to bring Executive influence to bear upon the proceedings of Congress. The subsequent action of the House, however, has done much to remove the impressions produced by that act, and the prospect is cheered, too, by the announcement of a letter in the Richmond Whig, which we have nothing to recall of our views of the state of things should exist upon which they were founded, we are happy to declare that it does not exist, but that the Whig party is in the ascendant, and we pray, for the good of the country, that it may long so continue:—

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

SIGNS IN WASHINGTON.

The signs of the House of Representatives acts with the effect which have recently marked its proceedings, if we continue to receive such assurances as "Will" as are contained in the subjoined letter from a source entitled to the highest confidence, all matters proceed well enough.

Correspondence of The Whig.

WASHINGTON, July 22d.

Gentlemen—I find that some persons have been led to doubt the correctness of the opinion I expressed in my last letter, in regard to the course of the great measures now before Congress. I have seen no reason to recall one word that I wrote. Every thing which shakes my confidence in the success of the fortification bill by a majority of 82—on the contrary it gains strength every day—on the success of the Home Squadron bill by a majority of 54 to 5, infuses new energy into the Whig party. It is true that some gentlemen have been timid, and have prophesied all manner of evil to the Whig Party, but those men look only at the surface of things, and are not aware of the deep and powerful current which is sweeping on the great Whig measures to a successful termination. It is greatly to be regretted that we have such discontented, impatient and impudent men in Congress. They do not like the idea of mischief. Not content to await the issue in case, they are constantly anticipating defeat, and then flare up into a violent passion upon the mere suspicion of a failure! And, indeed, there is too great a disposition to indulge uncharitable suspicions, and to impute to this man, or this or that portion of the party, sinister designs. This is all wrong. Beware of this. I repeat my prediction that the Whig measures will be carried with a rush!

MR. CLAY.—The opposition papers have been for some time past, to throw all the blame of the failure of the leading measures before Congress upon the shoulders of Mr. Clay, and are charging him with his own measures to Presidency, they say, is a mere cypher without influence. The following letter, which we clip from the Cincinnati Courier, goes far to identify the Pecuniary opinions with those of Mr. Clay:—

WILLIAMSBURG, (Va.) Oct. 17, 1840.

Dear Sir—Your letter and its enclosure reached me hours after my own arrival. I confess I was *not at all surprised* at the *gross perversion of truth*, on the *part of our opponents*, which I witnessed in Pittsburg. The *leading principles in this State* is lustily engaged in *working mischief*, but takes good care to make professions precisely the opposite to those made elsewhere with you. His correspondents represent the ground held at St. Clairsville, a very different tone from that asserted to me at Pittsburg. Thus, the one plays his game desperately for Clay, and the other for the North. Our friends here should, as far as practicable, be made to understand this. Here, the administration party are fighting against the compromise. They would do it openly; and this, *at the moment the opposing interest becomes deeply interested in the success of the compromise*. With you the tone is changed. Mr. Van Buren is here sustained as a *free trade*, the effort is now making at the South to induce the belief that he and his supporters are the exclusive friends of industry.

My views were fully expressed at St. Clairsville, and at Steubenville. At both places, in regard to the question, "What are your opinions as to the Tariff?" I answered that I was in favor of *sustaining the Compromise Bill*. That it contained the principle of retroaction; that the moment the duty attached to any *maximum*, which forced up the protection of labor, to what was equivalent to 40 per cent. ad valorem, the change which it effected in the place of the mode of payment was fully equal to a new law to 15 or 20 per cent.; and that with a view to the war upon the currency which has destroyed the industry of the country, I was sanguine in the hope and the belief, that prosperity would be speedily restored. That in connection with this question, I would take occasion to say, that I was in favor of the *distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands* among the States, and in favor of *raising the revenue* by duties on *imports* in preference to a resort to a system of *direct taxation*, which in every way *narrows to the people, unproductive to the treasury, and expensive in the collection*. That in these views I was pleased to believe that I concurred with Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison, so that we created a prospect, in the event of Gen. Harrison's election, that a *permanent system would be introduced in place of a fleeting and ever varying system* which promised one thing to-day, and proceed another to-morrow.

The above, as well as I can now recollect, was in substance what I said at St. Clairsville, and Steubenville. I see in it nothing to retract and nothing to explain, and should have repeated the above at Pittsburg, but for the fact that those around me exclaimed, what is enough!" when my answer was given.

I think that our friends need entertain no fear of harm from what I said among them. My opinions upon all subjects of general interest are well known here and in the South, and Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, have responded in no equivocal language. Alabama and Mississippi will not fail to place themselves alongside of their Southern sisters.

I am, dear sir, truly yours,

JOHN TYLER.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. Rencher for the interesting report and documents on the subject of a Home Squadron. The documents exhibit in detail the prodigious strides making by England in the organization of a Steam Navy; and its employment, during a time of peace, in transporting mails to and from the West Indies, Nova Scotia, Boston, Charleston, New Orleans, &c.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, on Monday of last week, Messrs. Calhoun, Nicholson, Woodbury, and Benton, severally spoke in opposition to the Loan Bill; to whom Mr. Clay briefly replied. After which the bill was *passed*, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Morehead, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—20.

On Tuesday, the resolution submitted by Mr. Buchanan, some days since, calling for the names of persons removed since the 4th March, 1841, and appointed by Mr. Mangum so as to include removals made since the 4th March, 1829, to the 4th March, 1841, being under consideration—

Mr. Benton rose and spoke some time beyond the morning hour, against the principle of the removal of Government officers, and insisted that political offences were undefinable, and could not be brought within the rule prescribed by the late letter of the Secretary of State, as directed to the officers of the Government.

Mr. Linn asked the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution, but afterwards withdrew the call.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution and carried.

The bill from the House making appropriations for fortifications and the suppression of Indian hostilities, was twice read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was again taken up, and Mr. Nicholson of Tenn. moved an amendment, to reserve to the States the right to tax the real and personal estate of the branches, including its debts, notes, bills, bonds, mortgages, contracts and public stocks, in the same manner that the States had a right to tax their own Banks.

Mr. Clay hoped the amendment would not prevail: the effect would be to place the bank in the power of the State. The Senator said the object was not to tax the bank higher than the State did its own. Suppose any wild feeling against banks should induce them to tax their own so as to destroy them! The States already had the power to tax the property of the bank and the stockholder, but they had no right to tax the corporation itself.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Benton, Nicholson, Clay of Ala., Sevier, and Young, and opposed by Messrs. Clay of Ken. and Huntington. It was rejected, 27 to 21, (a party vote.)

Mr. Walker moved an amendment to confine the bank to dealing in bills of exchange. Lost, 28 to 9.

On Wednesday, nearly the whole of a long sitting was spent in discussing and rejecting various amendments offered by Messrs. Calhoun, Walker, Benton, Allen, Buchanan and Williams. Finally, all the proposed amendments having been acted on, the bill was reported to the Senate, and Mr. Clay moved that it lie on the table, for the purpose of printing it as amended. Motion agreed to.

The Home Squadron bill, from the House, was read twice and referred.

On Thursday, Mr. Berrien, in pursuance of notice given yesterday, moved to take up the Bankrupt bill. He said that public attention had been most anxiously directed to this measure, as would be seen from the numerous memorials which had been presented since they had been in session. The bill, he would observe, was the same as that introduced at a prior session, with the exception of a single change, which simply went to do away with the limit as to the time the bill was to be in force. The bill contained two principles: the one relating to voluntary bankrupts, and applicable to all persons, and without limit as to the amount of indebtedness; while the other principle was compulsory, and applicable to persons being merchants, retailers of merchandise, bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, the amount of whose debt must not be less than the sum of $2,000. If the Senate indulged him in taking up the bill, he should propose that it be gone through section by section, contenting himself at present with stating briefly the object of each.

The bill was then taken up, and read by sections, Mr. B. explaining the objects.

The day was chiefly consumed in amending the bill, when, it being about to be reported to the Senate, Mr. Nicholson asked that it might be over, as he wished to offer an amendment to include Banks, and other corporations, in its provisions. The Senate then went into Executive session.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Preston, from the Military Committee, reported, without amendment, the bill from the House, making appropriations for fortifications, and for the prevention and suppression of Indian hostilities.

The bankrupt bill was then taken up, and some debate occurred on several motions to amend, which were rejected. But the bill was finally amended so as to exclude from the privileges of the act all persons who had alien trusts confided to them.

The bill having been reported as amended, the question was taken on its engrossment, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 27, nays 22.

Mr. Clay gave notice that he should call up the bank bill to-morrow. He appealed to the friends of the bill not to suffer it to be delayed. He desired the country to know who were and who were not in favor of action on this bill at the present session. He would move to take it up, and on that question he desired the yeas and nays.

The question was taken on this motion, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 26, nays 22.

On Saturday, the Senate again took up the bankrupt bill, and after some debate between Messrs. Tallmadge, Buchanan, Walker, and Berrien, it was *passed*, by a vote of 26 to 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge, and Young—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, and Wright—23.

The National Bank bill was then taken up, Mr. Clay opposing the amendment prohibiting the transfer of stock to foreigners. The amendment, however, was retained, by a vote of 26 to 24.

The amendment, giving to ten stockholders the right to examine the Bank, was advocated by Mr. Walker, and opposed by Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Clay proposed to amend, by requiring the ten stockholders to possess an interest of five hundred shares, but it was lost by a tie vote.

The amendment was then amended without objection by Mr. Porter of Mich., confining the right of examination to ten stockholders owning five shares each.

The original amendment, giving to any ten stockholders the right of examination, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 24.

After some further business of minor importance, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Bill making appropriations for various Fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, was again taken up. A long debate ensued, in which the bill was opposed by Messrs. McKay, Littlefield, and Wise; and supported by Messrs. Fillmore, Fessenden, Proffitt, and Dawson. The committee rose without coming to a decision.

On Tuesday, a message was received from the President, recommending the revival of an act which expired in 1840, to preserve the neutrality of the U. States, by punishing acts of aggression against nations with which we are at peace. Referred.

The Fortification Bill was again taken up, and advocated by Messrs. Jones, Mallory, Boardman, and Mason, and opposed by Mr. Weller. Various amendments were passed upon, and the bill finally *passed* by 148 yeas to 66 nays. [Of the North Carolina Delegation, Mr. Stanly voted for the bill, and Messrs. Arrington, Caldwell, Deberry, Daniel, Graham, McKay, Rencher, Saunders, Shepperd, and Williams voted against it. Messrs. Rayner and Washington absent. The latter sick.]

The bill appropriates $180,000 for works in Boston harbor; New Bedford 5,000; Newport 45,000; New London 15,000; Fort Niagara 20,000; Fort Ontario 15,000; New York Harbor 139,000; Fort Delaware, Pea Patch, 50,000; Annapolis 5,000; Fort Washington, Potomac, 35,000; Old Point Comfort 115,000, Fort Caswell and Fort Johnston, Cape Fear river, 5,000; Charleston harbor 45,000; Savannah 35,000; St. Augustine 25,000; Pensacola 65,000; Mobile 40,000; Louisiana 80,000. Contingencies and incidentals 70,500. For ordnance 100,000. Armament of Fortifications 100,000. Purchase of saltpetre and brimstone 20,000. For pay and arrearages of Florida and Georgia militia, engaged in the Florida war in 1840 and 1841, 395,092 86. For Quartermaster's Department, 140,040 dollars.

On Wednesday, Mr. Winthrop, from the Committee on Commerce, introduced a report, accompanied by a resolution providing "That a committee of nine members, not more than one of whom shall be from any one State, be appointed by the Chair, to sit during the recess, for the purpose of taking evidence at the principal ports of entry and elsewhere, as to the operation of the existing system and rates of duties on imports upon the manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests of the country, and of procuring, generally, such information as may be useful to Congress in any revision of the revenue laws which may be attempted at the next session."

Considerable debate arose on this question, but the House came to no definite decision upon it.

Mr. Sergeant, from the Select Committee on the Currency, reported a bill to incorporate a Fiscal Bank of the U. States, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. S. also reported, with amendments, the bill from the Senate to repeal the Sub-Treasury law, which was referred to the same Committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barnard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States; which bill, with the accompanying report, was twice read and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was then introduced, declaring it inexpedient to take up the subject at this session, but it was laid on the table by a vote of 118 to 81.

The bill making provision for a Home Squadron was next taken up, and produced considerable debate between Messrs. Wise, Adams, McKay, King of Geo., and others.

After the bill had been read the third time, and the question being on its final passage in the following form, viz:

A BILL making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c. of a home squadron.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the pay and subsistence, increase and repairs, medicines and contingent expenses, of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers, to be employed as a home squadron, the sum of seven hundred and eighty nine thousand three hundred and ten dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Coles asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and, being taken, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, L. W. Andrews, Arnold, Arrington, Atherton, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Bidlack, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Bowne, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, M. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, Burnell, S. H. Butler, W. Butler, W. O. Butler, G. W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, Calhoun, J. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Chapman, Chittenden, S. N. Clarke, Clifford, Clinton, Cowen, Cranston, Crevens, Cross, Cushing, Daniel, G. Davis, R. D. Davis, W. C. Dawson, J. B. Dawson, Dean, Deberry, Dog, Eastman, J. Edwards, Egbert, Everett, Fillmore, A. Lawrence Foster, T. F. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, P. C. Goode, Gordon, Graham, Green, Greig, Gustine, Habersham, Hall, Harris, Wm. S. Hastings, Hays, Henry, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Howard, Hubard, Hudson, Hunt, Ingersoll, W. W. Irwin, Jack, James, John W. Jones, J. D. Jones, Kenn. J. P. Kennedy, King, Lane, Lawrence, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, R. McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallory, Marchand, T. F. Marshall, S. Mason, Maxwell, Mathews, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Medill, Meriwether, Morgan, Morrow, Newhard, Nisbet, Oliver, Osborne, Owsley, Parmenter, Pearce, Pendleton, Pickens, Plumer, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Ramsey, Benj. Randall, Alex. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Reding, Rhett, Ridgway, Riggs, Rodney, Roosevelt, Russell, Saltonstall, Sanford, Saunders, Sergeant, Shaw, Shepperd, Shields, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Snyder, Stanly, Steenrod, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, Sumter, Taliaferro, J. B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Van Buren, Wallace, Ward, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, James W. Williams, L. Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Winthrop, Wise, Yorke, A. Young, John Young, S. J. Andrews, W. B. Campbell.—184.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Coles, John G. Floyd, William O. Goode, Cave Johnson, A. McClellan, J. T. Mason, Turney—8.

So the bill was passed.

And the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. King of Geo. asked the House to take up the following resolution reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of aiding individuals or companies in the establishment of armed steamers between some of our principal Northern and Southern ports, and to foreign ports; to advertise for proposals for the establishment of such lines as he may deem most important and practicable; and to report to this House at the next session of Congress.'

The motion was objected to, and was not in order.

The House took up the report and resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Winthrop, from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Gilmer of Va. spoke at length on the general subject; in favor of a Tariff for revenue alone, but utterly opposed to one for protection.

Mr. Warren gave notice of his intention, when the proper opportunity presented itself, to offer the following amendment to the resolution; which was read for information:

Resolved, That on the adjustment of the tariff of imports, to take place after June, 1842, the principles and provisions of the compromise act of 1833 should be maintained, and no more duty laid than will raise a sum sufficient for the wants of the Government, under an economical administration, and for purposes of revenue alone.

A most excited debate ensued, chiefly between Mr. Wise and Mr. Nisbet of Georgia, who were exceedingly personal towards each other. We make the following extract from the speech of Mr. Wise, as a specimen of that "gall and bitterness" of which he spoke:—

"Am I to be told, and that with the pointed finger of scorn, that I am assuming the prerogatives of the Almighty, because I stand where I have always stood? The gentleman tells us he never claimed the infallibility of the angel Gabriel; but that, when he gets this new light, he shall be very likely to change his opinion. The gentleman need not have told us that; I can readily believe that the gentleman is very likely to change his opinion; but whether the State of Georgia has changed hers, I greatly doubt. Nor need the gentleman have told us that he is not infallible. It reminds me of what once occurred in the Legislature of my own State. A very celebrated gentleman in that body, speaking of his own past history, once declared that he was a self made man, and had never enjoyed the advantages of early education nor the patronage of the powerful Randolphs. John Randolph said, in reply, "The gentleman need not have told us he was a self-made man, for God Almighty, amongst all his works, never put together such a compound of gall and bitterness." [A laugh.]

If I have ever, Lucifer-like, snatched, in my wickedness, at the thunderbolts of the Almighty, and like him claimed to be immutable and infallible—if my name is Lucifer, and I have the attributes of the Devil, I am, at least, free from all attempts at concealment. The world knows me—if Lucifer is my name, it is written here upon my forehead. I do not attempt to veil it behind a sanctimonious garb; I do not, beneath the robes of a Pharisaic sanctity and the plea of meekness and Christian charity, harbor passions blacker and more malignant than hell itself. Whatever I may be, I am, at least, no hypocrite; I never profess favor when I feel it not; nor can I conceal anger when it is burning in my bosom. But I feel no anger now. Toward the gentleman from Georgia I have always cherished a feeling of respect. I have often wished personally to know him and cultivate his acquaintance, because he had won upon my esteem. But I must now say that the personality and bitterness which has marked his reply to a speech in which I merely expressed my surprise at what I supposed to be a change in his opinion has convinced me * * * [The rest of what Mr. Wise said was wholly inaudible to the Reporter, and much is necessarily omitted which was either not heard at all, or heard so imperfectly and with so many interruptions that it cannot be reported. The seats of both gentlemen were surrounded with a dense crowd of members, and there was much sensation throughout the House.]

Mr. Nisbet replied, closing as follows:—

"I wish him to learn that, come down in what form he may, either in his small vituperation, or in his strong argument, there is nothing in his greatness, his magnanimity, nor his power of argumentation, to preclude the very humblest member here from meeting him at any time. When the gentleman deals in words, words, words, till they ring through this vast Hall, and indulges in epithets the bitterest and the most uncharitable that the language contains, I shall leave him to the silent suggestions of his own conscience. If he has wronged me, and is disposed to acknowledge it, I am ready to meet him more than half way. If he thinks I have wronged him, let him seek redress in any form he shall himself prefer."

Much sensation here prevailed, and motions to adjourn were simultaneously made by different gentlemen. The Chair recognised Mr. Cushing, and on his motion the House adjourned.

On Friday, the House resumed the consideration of the report and resolution heretofore presented by Mr. Winthrop with regard to the appointment of a Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, &c., and the question being on the motion to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until Monday week, Mr. Rhett spoke at great length on the subject.

Mr. King of Geo. obtained the floor. But the morning hour having expired, Mr. Fillmore moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the revenue bill.

This motion was lost, 106 to 87.

The question recurring on the motion to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until Monday week, the debate was continued by Messrs. King of Geo., and Kennedy of Maryland.

After which, the vote was taken on a motion to lay the resolution on the table, and decided in the negative, yeas 88, nays 113. So the resolution was *not* laid on the table.

Mr. Wise then moved an amendment to the resolution, but the Speaker declared it out of order at that time, the previous question having been called.

Mr. Wise then asked the yeas and nays on ordering the main question, which being taken, resulted, yeas 101, nays 100.

And the main question, being on the adoption of the resolution, was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 106, nays 104.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. King of Geo. then moved that the House proceed to consider the resolution heretofore reported from the Committee on Naval affairs, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the expediency of aiding individuals or companies in the establishment of armed steamers, &c.; but the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. McKeon then moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, by which the resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the practical operation of the revenue laws had been adopted. Mr. McK. spoke in favor of his motion, and gave notice, if it should prevail, that he would offer an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. Stokeley briefly replied, earnestly opposing the reconsideration,

When the House adjourned without taking the question.

The House, on Saturday, did but little business.

The vote was taken on Mr. McKeon's motion to reconsider, made the day before, and decided in the affirmative. The resolution was then laid on the table.

Mr. King of Geo. called up a resolution inquiring into the expediency of running armed steamers, &c., when Mr. Irwin of Pa. moved to amend it by inquiring into the expediency of establishing naval depots on the Ohio, and at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The House came to no decision on this subject, but went into Committee of the Whole, and soon after adjourned.

ANOTHER GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—The Branch of the State Bank of Illinois, at Jacksonville, was entered on the night of Sunday the 11th inst., by means of false keys, and robbed of $12,000 in specie and $78,000 in Bank Notes. The books, papers and evidences of debt were mutilated and destroyed by the robbers. $5000 reward is offered.

☞ We would inform our correspondent in Montgomery, who sent us a notice of a marriage, that we cannot insert notices of that kind unless accompanied with the writer's name,—more particularly so, when he neglects to pay the postage.

LYNCH LAW.—We have copied in this paper, accounts of two horrid acts of atrocity perpetrated in the West, for the purpose of showing our readers in North Carolina how much better the state of society is here than in that land of promise; and of once more expressing our deepest feeling of hostility to every thing in the shape of popular administration of justice. Every man who has character or property, should set his face as flint against any approach to toleration of such scenes; for he himself may be the next victim of a system which knows no guide but passion.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Abner Nash Ogden, Judge of the United States for the District of Louisiana.

Peleg Sprague, Judge of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.

John Chambers, Governor of the Territory of Iowa.

Otho H. W. Stull, Secretary of the Territory of Iowa.

George C. Bates, Attorney of the United States for Michigan.

Courtland Cushing, Attorney of the United States for Indiana.

Robert Hanna, Marshal of the United States for Indiana.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Parker Sheldon, Bath, Me.
Joseph Eaches, Alexandria, D. C.
William H. Allen, New Bedford, Mass.
Thomas H. Bond, Oswego, N. Y.

POSTMASTERS.

Robert M. Riddle, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
John C. Montgomery, at Philadelphia.

SURVEYORS.

Peleg Aborn, Pawtuxet, R. I.
Samuel Atkinson, Wheeling, Va.
Dennis M. Williams, Nottingham, Md.

Our University.—It gives us pleasure to state that, never before was the prospects of our University so flattering. The present Session has opened so auspiciously, that the Executive Committee have been compelled, in order to accommodate the Students conveniently, to contract for the immediate erection of two additional buildings, to be used as dormitories. The buildings will contain, each eight rooms, and the undertakers have stipulated to deliver them finished by the first of January next.

It is exceedingly gratifying to observe, that our citizens begin more and more to appreciate the advantages offered to them in the education of their children by our Home Institutions. Formerly, it was so fashionable to undervalue every thing at home, that many Parents thought the education of their children could not be accomplished short of Yale or Harvard. But this miserable taste and worse policy has become exploded, and due justice is now rendered to our native literature and Institutions.—*Ral. Register.*

Lunatic Asylum.—Almost every State in the Union has an Asylum for the comfortable accommodation of those unfortunate beings who, deprived of reason, have the strongest claims upon the humanity of their fellow-beings. But North-Carolina can boast of no such Institution, though the recent Census discloses the astonishing fact, that she has within her limits, *five hundred and eighty persons* of this description!—*Ib.*

Crops in North Alabama.—The Florence Gazette says: The Planters of this section have made less complaints about the crop this year than common, which argues much in favor of the prospects before them. The season so far, has been highly propitious to the growth of both corn and cotton, and this year's yield will probably greatly relieve the pecuniary distresses of the country, at least such is the most devout prayer of the moneyless as well as the avaricious.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

The following is rich and equisite:

"*They likes it.*"—We have seldom been more amused than with the following remarks of a writer in the Charleston Mercury:

"The removal of the deposits, which has been so much the theme of party controversy, really did much more good than harm. Its tendency was to check the extravagant spirit of the time. It did partially check it. All will remember what was called the panic, the scarcity of money that for a short time followed the removal of the deposites. This was exactly what the country wanted."

"Bill," says the man in the story, "what makes you sew up the mouths of your rabbits?" "Lord you!—they likes it!" The Charleston writer must have had this story in his mind when he made the above ingenious remark. No two cases can be parallel, "panic and scarcity of money" exactly what the country wanted! Can any thing be more plausible? People were tired of being comfortably at their ease, and began to cry out—fie on this quiet life!—we want panic! Confound this pestilent plenty of money!—our breeches pockets are bursting. Worthy neighbor—do frighten us some way or other if you have any Christian bowels! Honest friend—do pick our pockets and relieve us from this horrible plenty, if you are gifted with human charity. Peace and plenty have been thought comfortable things, but it is all a mistake; panic and scarcity are the charms to make a nation flourish!

It was the opinion of Joseph Surface, that Lady Teezle was suffering from a too great reputation; and we knew a quack doctor who maintained that "health was a disease" which requires to be constantly checked. We have had many a Joseph Surface and quack doctor in the political way, attempting to mend the health and reputation of the body politic;—and a precious piece of work they made of it! But when our quacks came out with the open declaration that panic and scarcity are exactly what the country want, their quackery is too manifest to do any harm.

DIED,

At his residence in Marion District, S. C., on the 12th instant, Dr. SAMUEL HODGES, a citizen highly respected, both with regard to his moral and professional character.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 21, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighter, the Nelson, with Dry Goods, &c., for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, B. Robinson, G. W. McDonald, J. McArn, Cook & Co., D. Johnson, A. W. Steel, Boon & Breece, Phœnix Co., H. Leete, J. Martine, Jos. Baker, J. Crow, T. C. Clark, D. Shaw, and W. E. Kirkpatrick, of this place; and for Little River Manufacturing Co., J. R. Steel, J. Cowles, Thomas & Bethel, Lexington Co., W. W. Elms, and Geo. Moore, of the interior.

DEPARTED, July 23, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighter, the Nelson, with Cotton Yarn, Cotton Sheetings, &c., for Beaver Creek Co., Benbow & Co., Cane Creek Co., Hall & Johnson, G. B. Atkins, and George McNeill.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following gentlemen are recommended as suitable persons for Wardens of the Poor, and will be voted for at the approaching Election:—

L. Bethune, John W. Howell, James Kirkpatrick, John McCaskill, Arch'd McLauchlin, James G. Cook, Silas Douglass, William Smith, Dan'l McCormick.

MANY VOTERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In addition to the many depredations committed by the Caterpillar during the last three or four years, there is now a more formidable bug commencing his ravages upon the gum trees for the last week. The bug is somewhat larger than a grain of wheat, having a broad flat head, and lives mostly by suction. The trees wear every appearance having been destroyed by fire. The depredations, so far, are confined to the Swamps.

A FRIEND.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVED

July 14.—Brigs N. [illegible] from Edgartown, D. C. [illegible] 15.—Brig Harriet from N. York, from New York. 17.—Brig Harriet from N. York, Leonora from do. Williams [illegible] Bayano, Schr. Penn from Charleston. 19.—Brig Cabinet from Newport, R. I., Schrs. Paragon from Baltimore, Pizarro from New York. 20.—Brigs Sooy, 27 hours from New York, Silsbee from do.; Schr. Repeater from do.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.—Schr. Leloma & Eliza for Philadelphia. 19.—Brig Belle for Philadelphia; Schrs. Charles E. Thorn for New York, Peru for Charleston. 21.—Schr. Repeater for N. London.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 28.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Ditto, pig,	none.
Beeswax	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 50
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Salt, [illegible]	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7 a 10	Ditto, Liverpool, bag.	$0.63
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Ditto, [illegible]	2½
Cotton Bagging	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	55 a 60	Ditto, lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Ditto, loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, E. F.	17	Ditto, [illegible]	06 a 7
Candles, P. F.	17	Ditto, [illegible]	21 a 22
Flour,	$6½ a $7	Ditto, [illegible]	
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Ditto, [illegible]	
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Ditto, [illegible]	
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, [illegible]	
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	
	5 a 5½	Whiskey	
Iron,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20
Lard		Fayetteville manufactured,	8 cts per yd.
4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufactured,		8 cts.
3-4 ditto	ditto	ditto,	6 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 21.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 to 14 00; Rough Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 8 50; Flooring 8 00 a 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, [illegible] O, rough, 6 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00, Corn 75 a 80; Salt coarse 27 a 55, fine 2 25 a 3 50.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has fallen since our last report about 15 cents per barrel. The last sale reported was at 1 90. Tar has come down 5 cents since the 14th. There is but little animation in the market.

Lumber.—All quiet in the river lumber trade. Not a single transaction reported. The steam mills in Town are doing a moderate business only.

Timber.—A few sales have been made between 5 and 6 dollars for mill lengths.

Bacon.—If any thing this article is a trifle lower.

Corn.—Still a scarce article, and on the advance. A small river cargo sold yesterday at 80 cents.

Rice.—No transactions heard of, but the price believed to be fully maintained say 3¼ to 3½.

Flour.—The article of flour is not plentiful, and dealers have advanced on it.

CHERAW MARKET—July 20.

Bacon 7 a 10; Beeswax 20 a 22; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10; Corn 62; Flour 5 00 a 5 20; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston 10½ to 10¾. Corn 85 to 90. Flour 6 25 to 6 62.

Upland Cotton at New York 8½ to 11. Ready sales, and market firm.

Persons indebted to the undersigned, will oblige him by making immediate payment.

E. J. HALE.

July 13, 1841.

EDUCATION.

A GRADUATE of the University of North Carolina, having already some experience in teaching, is desirous of procuring a situation in a public or private SCHOOL. He would prefer scholars to be chiefly, if not entirely, engaged in the study of the Classics. Satisfactory testimonials will be given. Address "T. D. W." Fayetteville.

July 27, 1841. 60-[illegible]

The Raleigh [illegible] sent four weeks in advance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on application to the next meeting of the Cape Fear Bank of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the reissue of a certificate for Thirteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank in my name, the original being lost.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Fayetteville, July 25, 1841. 60-3m.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY AND HARNESS. The Sulkey has a top, boot, and some peculiarities which may recommend it on examination. The service for which they were purchased having been performed, they are offered for sale. Terms of sale will be accommodated to the hardness of the times. For information apply at this Office.

July 24, 1841. 60 tf.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, [illegible] Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, [illegible] Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing [illegible] vessels, well calculated for the trade, [illegible] by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 21, 1841. 60-d.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 8th of July, inst., a negro fellow named AUSTIN, belonging to the estate of Alfred Bethel, dec'd. He is by trade a coach Blacksmith, is rather tall, quite black complexion, very intelligent, and is supposed to have free papers, or to be using an old permit from his master to travel on. It is believed he is aiming to get to a free State. The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in Jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Thompsonville, Rockingham Co., N. C. } 60-1m

July 20, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEEFE.

North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Balwer's Night and Morning, Last Days of Pompeii, Family Secrets, by Miss Martineau, Maxwell, by Miss Pickering, Percival, by Mrs. Marcet, Conversations on Chemistry, Mathews' Passenger, Mathews' Travels in England, Mathews' Poems, Mathews' Comic Lectures, Farmer's Assistant, Mechanic's Own Book, Sawyer's Gesture of Surgery, and a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 22.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 51tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell a-gain.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5 1840. 14tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February. The Faculty consists of

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

CHAS. M. B'SHE, M. D., Alpha Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JAMES C. CONNEL, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine, and Jurisprudence.

ALPHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

B. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

[illegible] D. M. CHILD, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full Course of Lectures is $105, payable in advance, in notes of good and solvent Banks of the States where the pupils come. The Matriculation and Library ticket is $5, and the Dissecting ticket $10. Graduation Fee, $30. Boarding and Lodging, (fuel and lights included,) from $2.50 to $3 per week. By Order,

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1841. 58-10-c.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

LECTURES in this institution commence the 1st MONDAY in September. The extension of the term to 6 months being required by the present state of medicine, and having met with universal approbation, the course will be prolonged to March 1st. The innovation being recent, only 4 months' attendance will, for the present, be required. The course will be complete to those who enter Novem. or 1st to 10th. Clinical Lectures as usual in Baltimore Infirmary.

NATH. POTTER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICH. W. HALL, M. D., Professor of Hygiene, Med. Jurisprudence, and Obstetrics.

SAML. G. BAKER, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.

WM. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery, and Lecturer on Anatomy.

ALEX. C. ROBINSON, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Anatomy.

N. R. SMITH, Dean.

June 21 1841. 56-9-c.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE, Story on Contracts, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Alcoran. The Preacher, or Sketches of sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

March 1.

Swaim's Justice,

PRICE [illegible] for the use of Justices of the [illegible] Public Officers in North Carolina. Adapted to a summary of the [illegible] with all the most approved Forms and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA ASSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Coral Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance was occurred of their failure.

Directions for the Piles.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the smallest and best medicine we have ever tried.—Coral Lozenges cured a friend of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used and find children with anxious success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price 25 cts per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diarrhœa and Scarlatina! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all those apparently opposite diseases, *because they eleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Sixty years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,

Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 8, 1841. 49tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-laines, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the Latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 Hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank, ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feby 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th Vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Gorton's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Fable, by Mary Howitt. Clatty's Bloomsbury, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Edgerton & Morris, Manufacturers of Bellefontaine, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *receive* the granite to be *ground in*, that is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 11tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Stone, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cresac, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

FOR SALE.

20 BBLS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Lime and Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Pack Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.

Marlborough District, S. C., April 29, 1841. 47tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of Dr. Cameron, on Hay Street.

June 29, 1841. 56tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 21, 1840. 12tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Pyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Granites of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANSOM COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been more or less acquainted with Mr. William Pyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation, for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Pyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. P. Kendall & Co.'s Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's make at several different places, and find the Burr's made by William Pyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the superior of the flour, the work manship, and is well adapted as Corn juice mill stone. This is my opinion and experience in the Burr stones, as it will grind more work in a given time, and will grind it as fine as any other stone, and will be found to be durable, as I have used them for a number of years.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.,

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22 1841. 52tf

CASH FOR NEGROES

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODWOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut Fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it, I will sell low by Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 38tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former favors in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

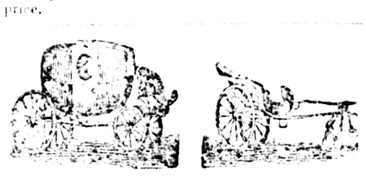
E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Felons, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers.

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wishing a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Farm Cocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged as above. The Old Bells exact.

Fayetteville, October 30. 59tf

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are for an engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Stickle—One is seen cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, or, you know Mrs. Screamlow was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Locally, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on its way, silent but not of its way, curing thousands of persons who were writhing with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is an impossibility to stay the demand for this Medicine is to flesh tie in the wind.

A little Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what trouble now may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience, being composed entirely of vegetables; they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they may be daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syraps, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Y pd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

THE PATRIARCH.

OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post-paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John street, New York.

To Editors. Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the Sabbath Americian, Washington, D. C.,* will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate the *Family*—I, as the great social organization. 2, as a primary school of education. 3, as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Methodist.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on "the Family as an elementary school of education." We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and if carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced, "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Pittsburgh Public Ledger.*

The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one. It is neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work.

Journal of Commerce.

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.

New York Evangelist.

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages, is an earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powders and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes gentle and healthy perspiration, and expels morbid and pernicious sweatings, &c. In chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes expectoration, removes pain in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor and health that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsboro' street.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powders and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are recommended by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to know, from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. I therefore recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Brick, Lime, Plaster Paris, &c.

60,000 BRICK FOR SALE, cheap.
25 Casks Water LIME.
20 Casks Roman CEMENT.

Also, a fresh supply of Calcined PLASTER PARIS.

Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer, Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for upwards of twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I expect the money for my services in all cases. The old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

June 29, 1841. 56tf

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE.
1060 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT OIL,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **HARDWARE CUTLERY.**

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is established fact that obstructions of the Liver and Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, torpid and irregular state of the Bowels. These, if neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent physician who has successfully studied and treated diseases complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for the attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many instances frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy cure. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which may have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a violent headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disordered Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility that so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ **A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store in Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.**